

# TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. XIX.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

## Steamboat Departures.

Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. for Louisville. Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

## Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.  
On and after June 12th, 1870, trains will leave Frankfort daily, except Sunday, as follows:

For Louisville.....7:30 A. M. 3:12 P. M.  
Arrive at Louisville.....11:00 A. M. 5:30 P. M.  
Leave Louisville.....2:30 P. M. 6:00 A. M.  
Arrive at Frankfort.....9:12 A. M. 7:05 P. M.

## Stage Departures.

LEAVES  
Harridburg and Danville, (Daily).....8:00 A. M.  
Shelbyville, (Daily).....8:00 A. M.  
Georgetown and Paris, (Tri-Weekly).....10:00 A. M.  
Office at Capital Hotel.

## Time for Closing the Mails.

First Louisville and Western mail closed at.....8:00 A. M.  
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closed.....8:25 A. M.  
Second Louisville and Western mail closed at.....8:45 P. M.  
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at.....6:45 P. M.  
Danville mail closes at.....9:30 A. M.  
M. & W. Versailles, and Lexington mail closes at.....8:25 A. M.  
Bridgeport and Clay Village mail loses at 7:00 A. M.  
Forks of Elkhorn and Cane Creek, and White Sulphur mail at.....9:00 A. M.  
U. S. Office open on 7th of each month.....8:00 A. M.  
JAMES G. HATCHITT, P. M.

## A PUZZLE.

I am constrained to plant a grove, To satisfy the girl I love; The grove I plant must be composed Of nineteen trees in nine straight rows, And in each row five trees are placed Or I must never see her face. Ye men of art, grant me your aid To satisfy this curious maid.

## Why the Negro was Created Black.

[Communication in the N. Y. World.]

That the negro was formed for the climate of Africa the whole structure of his body unites to prove. First, as a protection to the brain against the direct rays of the sun, his hair is made to grow short and curly, and he is furnished with a skull of enormous thickness. In no other being do we see the wisdom of the Creator more clearly exhibited than in the construction of the African. The soles of his feet are overlaid with a thick layer of fat—a bad conductor of heat—thereby enabling him to walk at his ease over the burning sands, forming for him a far better protection than any contrivance the art of man could devise. And now you may ask why did God make the African black? I answer, in order that he may be able to keep cool in that torrid climate. A black surface will radiate or part with heat much more rapidly than a white one, an experiment that any one may try. Take two vessels that are in every respect the same—two teapots, for instance; let one of them be covered with lawparch, then fill them both with boiling water, and you will find that the black one will be cold much sooner than the bright one. I believe all scientific men agree that since the creation of man a large tract of land stretching out from Africa to New Holland has been submerged, and is now covered by the Indian Ocean. This would readily account for the negro being an inhabitant of that country, and such a change must have very much modified the climate of Australia. I have no doubt that in past ages the different races of men must have been far more numerous than at the present. Those great revolutions that raised the Alps from the bed of the ocean, which submerged whole continents while they brought others into existence, must have swept away whole races of men, while others were lost sight of, like the ten tribes of Israel, through amalgamation. I think that it is plain that the African was a distinct race from the beginning, and that the only reason for forming him as he is was simply that all the earth may be inhabited.

## Washington's Masonic Apron.

In 1776 there was sitting at the table of the commandant of Metz, in Germany, a distinguished scion of an ancient noble French family. During the conversation at the table, the Duke of Gloucester, brother to the King of England, spoke of the Declaration of Independence, just put forth by the Anglo-American colonies, and of the strong measures adopted by the British Ministry to crush the rising rebellion. The young nobleman listened in silence. He was a boy in form, and a personal appearance, just past eighteen; but the heart of patriot and hero was beating beneath his closely buttoned coat, and his imagination and zeal were fired at the recital of a people fighting for liberty. He rose from the table hurriedly, made his arrangements to return to Paris, and revealed his high resolve to his equally enthusiastic young wife. He came to America, sought the acquaintance of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, and volunteered to fight in the cause of American liberty.

Life, youth, fortune, and the endearments of home were all freely devoted to colonial emancipation. Just the method to awaken the nobler sentiments of the heart, self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of others, Washington felt the electric shock from this benevolent heart, and took Lafayette to his bosom; nor was the bond severed till death gave the stroke of mortal separation.

After the close of the war the young nobleman, with more of manly maturity, returned to Paris, and over and over again, in glowing eloquence, rehearsed the noble virtues of the great American leader to his young and charming wife. She, like every true woman, was always deeply interested in everything that engaged the attention of her husband. She soon came to reverence Washington with a feeling closely allied to that of devotion. She corresponded with him, and received from him cordial invitations to the simple delights of rural life at Mount Vernon.

In 1784 Lafayette determined to visit Washington in his retirement. Madame Lafayette earnestly desired to present some visible testimony of her regard to the great patriot. Besides the bond of personal friendship there was a bond of union between Washington and Lafayette of a different character. They were members of the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, and both loved the "mystic brotherhood." Madame Lafayette took advantage of this charm to add interest to her testimonial of esteem. She prepared with her own hands an apron of white satin, upon which she wrought in needlework all the various emblems of the Masonic Order. This she sent with her husband to be presented to her ideal of true greatness at Mount Vernon. It was kept by Washington as a cherished memorial of a noble woman during his life. It now occupies a conspicuous place on the walls of the Grand Master's room in Masonic Hall, Philadelphia.—Benson J. Lossing.

WHAT is an EDITOR?—Why, he is a man who reads the newspapers, writes articles on any subject, talks to all who call, is blamed for a hundred things which are no body's business but his own, helps people to get in office (who forgot all about it, afterwards), and frequently gets cheated out of half his earnings. He works and does more to build up the town than any other body.

## A California Obituary.

Boddlepolster is dead! The bare announcement will plunge the city into unspeakable gloom. The death of Boddlepolster was untimely; he should have died twenty years ago. Probably no man of his day has exerted so peculiar an influence upon society as the deceased. Ever foremost in every good work out of which anything could be made, an unswayed dispenser of every species of charity that paid a commission to the disburser. Mr. Boddlepolster was a model of generosity, and weighed, at the time of his death, one hundred and ninety odd pounds. Originally born in Massachusetts, but for nineteen years a native of California, and partially bald, possessing a cosmopolitan nature that loved a York shilling as well in proportion to its value, as a Mexican dollar; the subject of our memoir was one whom it was an honor to know, and whose close friendship was a luxury that only the affluent could afford. It shall ever be the writer's proudest boast that he enjoyed it at less than half the usual rates. Mr. B. was the founder of the now famous Boddlepolster Institute, and for many years preceding his death, suffered severely from a soft corn, which had probably done as much for agriculture as any similar concern on the foot-hills of our State. In 1863, he was elected an honorary member of the society for the prevention of humanity to Mongolians, and but for the legs of an rye in carrying out his principles would have been one of the handsomest whites that ever resided among us. There is little doubt that he might have aspired to any office in the gift of the people so universal was the esteem in which he was held by those he voted for. In an evil moment he was induced to associate himself in business with the Rev. Albert Williams, and though he speedily withdrew from the firm, he was never able wholly to eradicate the disgrace from his constitution, and it finally carried him to his grave. His last words, as he was snuffed out, were characteristic of the man; he remarked: "Fetch me that d— catnip tea." The catnip consolation arrived too late to be of any use; he had gone to the devil. Farewell, noble heart—pure soul—bright intellect! We shall meet again.

A BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM.—In the mountains of the Tyrol, it is the custom of the women and children to come out, when it is bedtime, to sing their national songs, until they hear their husbands, fathers and brothers answer them from the hills on their return home. On the shores of the Adriatic such a custom prevails. There the wives of the fishermen come down about sunset, and sing a melody. After singing the first stanza, they listen awhile for the answering strain from off the water, and continue to sing and listen, till the well-known voices come borne on the tide, telling that the loved ones are almost home. How sweet to the weary fisherman, as the shadows gather round him, must be the songs of the loved ones at home, who sing to cheer him; and how they strengthen and tighten the bonds that bind together these humble dwellers by the sea! Truly it is among the lowly in this world we find some of the most beautiful customs in practice.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

When, in the course of human events, A good nice dinner be at your intents, Large nice Hams, both firm and hard, Kegs of snow white fresh pure Lard, Eggs, Butter, Pickle, Oysters fine, Reliable Spices of every kind;

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and Sauces, Tongues, Mutton, Pork, and Suasage; Eleven Bread or Flour to make it, Very nice or do not take it; Even get some fresh nice Fish, Now each of these you sure must dish; Stevens is the man who keeps 'em,

None for cheapness here can beat 'em, Everything in this grocery mine, Will surely please the people fine.

Before you buy at another Stall, Always come, give me a call; Cause I will send goods to your table, On the back of Trusty Gable, Nor think this acrostic all a fable.

ST. CLAIR ST., BET. MAIN & MARKET,

FRANKFORT, KY.

feb25-1871

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, APRIL 1, 1871.

NO. 81

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

**U. S. HOTEL,**  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
BURTON & STOCKTON, Proprietors.  
This Hotel is being  
**REFITTED & FURNISHED.**  
nov27-1871

L. HITE.. JOHN COCHRANE

**WHITE & COCHRANE,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
NO. 214 (OLD NO. 603) MAIN STREET<sup>1</sup>

LOUISVILLE, KY.  
J. T. Goods at Eastern manufacturers' prices, for cash.

**WILLIAM CROMEY**  
WHOLESALE

**PAPER DEALER,**  
And Agent for the sale of

**GUN POWDER,**  
Manufactured by the

ORIENTAL & MIAMI POWDER CO'S,  
290 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

**CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**CINCINNATI PAPER WAREHOUSE**

CHATFIELD & WOODS,

Manufacturers and Wholesale

**PAPER DEALERS**

779 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

dec19 wkt-wtf

**METROPOLITAN HOTEL,**

(Main Street, between Front and Second)

CINCINNATI, O.

**BOARD REDUCED**

TO

**\$2 PER DAY.**

MRS. R. THURSTON—Proprietress.

Mr. T. C. GADDIS has an interest in this house from this date. April 22d R. THURSTON apr30-1871

JOHN R. HOOLE & SON,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

**BOOKBINDERS' STOCK,**

TOOLS AND MACHINERY,

NO. 50 MAIN STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

oct3-1871

**NOTICES.**

NOTICE.

VISITORS ARE ONLY RECEIVED AT THE

Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, on

THURSDAY EVENINGS,

Between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

Parents and Guardians having Children in

the Institution, and Members of the Legislature

are not included in this notice.

E. H. BLACK,

Superintendent.

jan3-1871

**NOTICE.**

A great number of chairs and other articles of

furniture, which have been sent to the Penitentiary

for repairs, have been repaired for a long time. As

I have not sufficient shop room to keep all the prisoners

confined in the Prison employed, the owners of

ALL ARTICLES

Sent to the Penitentiary for repair are requested to

remove them in the next

TWENTY DAYS.

not removed within that time, all such articles

will be sold to pay charges.

H. I. TODD,

Keeper Kentucky Penitentiary.

Frankfort March 8, 1869—March 24, 1871.

NOTICE.

Family Groceries.

SUGAR,

COFFEE,

SPICES,

TEA, & C.

He keeps constantly on hand,

Flour of the Best Brands,

MEAL, BRAN, AND SHIP-STUFFS.

dec1-1871

**MERCHANT TAILORS.**

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Before you buy at another Stall,

Always come, give me a call;

Cause I will send goods to your table,

On the back of Trusty Gable,

Nor think this acrostic all a fable.

At our New Store, on Main Street,

FRANKFORT, KY.

dec15-1871

**N. HEFFNER,**

Merchant Tailor,

At our New Store, on Main Street,

FRANKFORT, KY.

dec1-1871

**N. HEFFNER.**

Merchant Tailor,

At our New Store, on Main Street,

FRANKFORT, KY.

# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PUBLISHED BY

**E. I. M. MAJOR.**

TERMS.

THE Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman is published every Friday morning, and Saturday, at five o'clock, for annual, payable in advance, money may be sent by mail at our risk.

The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday, two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance, for liberal terms to clubs.

## ADVERTISING.

Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly:  
One column, one insertion..... \$1.00  
One square, each continuation..... 25  
Rates of advertising in Weekly:  
One square, 10 lines nonpareil or less, 1 insertion..... \$1.50  
For 10 lines..... 50  
For 20 lines..... 75  
For 30 lines..... 100  
For 40 lines..... 125  
For 50 lines..... 150  
For 60 lines..... 175  
For 70 lines..... 200  
For 80 lines..... 225  
For 90 lines..... 250  
For 100 lines..... 275  
For 110 lines..... 300  
For 120 lines..... 325  
For 130 lines..... 350  
For 140 lines..... 375  
For 150 lines..... 400  
For 160 lines..... 425  
For 170 lines..... 450  
For 180 lines..... 475  
For 190 lines..... 500  
For 200 lines..... 525  
For 210 lines..... 550  
For 220 lines..... 575  
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For 410 lines..... 1050  
For 420 lines..... 1075  
For 430 lines..... 1100  
For 440 lines..... 1125  
For 450 lines..... 1150  
For 460 lines..... 1175  
For 470 lines..... 1200  
For 480 lines..... 1225  
For 490 lines..... 1250  
For 500 lines..... 1275  
For 510 lines..... 1300  
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For 540 lines..... 1375  
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For 560 lines..... 1425  
For 570 lines..... 1450  
For 580 lines..... 1475  
For 590 lines..... 1500  
For 600 lines..... 1525  
For 610 lines..... 1550  
For 620 lines..... 1575  
For 630 lines..... 1600  
For 640 lines..... 1625  
For 650 lines..... 1650  
For 660 lines..... 1675  
For 670 lines..... 1700  
For 680 lines..... 1725  
For 690 lines..... 1750  
For 700 lines..... 1775  
For 710 lines..... 1800  
For 720 lines..... 1825  
For 730 lines..... 1850  
For 740 lines..... 1875  
For 750 lines..... 1900  
For 760 lines..... 1925  
For 770 lines..... 1950  
For 780 lines..... 1975  
For 790 lines..... 2000  
For 800 lines..... 2025  
For 810 lines..... 2050  
For 820 lines..... 2075  
For 830 lines..... 2100  
For 840 lines..... 2125  
For 850 lines..... 2150  
For 860 lines..... 2175  
For 870 lines..... 2200  
For 880 lines..... 2225  
For 890 lines..... 2250  
For 900 lines..... 2275  
For 910 lines..... 2300  
For 920 lines..... 2325  
For 930 lines..... 2350  
For 940 lines..... 2375  
For 950 lines..... 2400  
For 960 lines..... 2425  
For 970 lines..... 2450  
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For 1010 lines..... 2550  
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For 1090 lines..... 2750  
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For 1110 lines..... 2800  
For 1120 lines..... 2825  
For 1130 lines..... 2850  
For 1140 lines..... 2875  
For 1150 lines..... 2900  
For 1160 lines..... 2925  
For 1170 lines..... 2950  
For 1180 lines..... 2975  
For 1190 lines..... 3000  
For 1200 lines..... 3025  
For 1210 lines..... 3050  
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For 4130 lines..... 10350  
For 4140 lines..... 10375  
For 4150 lines..... 10400  
For 4160 lines..... 10425  
For 4170 lines..... 10450  
For 4180 lines..... 10475  
For 4190 lines..... 10500  
For 4200 lines..... 10525  
For 4210 lines..... 10550  
For 4220 lines..... 10575  
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For 4260 lines..... 10675  
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## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

SATURDAY APRIL 1, 1871.

### DEATH OF CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.

The numerous friends, in this and several adjoining counties, of the late Capt. Thomas Steele were no less shocked than pained at the sudden intelligence of his death in New Orleans, a week or two since, received in this city some time last week. Almost contemporaneous with the announcement of his death followed the arrival of his corpse in our midst. His remains were at once deposited in the vault of the cemetery at this place, and the next day buried in the family lot in the presence of the family connection, and a few old and warmly attached personal friends. We have not learned the particulars of Captain Steele's death, but presume that his disease was consumption, or some other affection of the lungs, with which we understand he has been threatened for some years. Captain Steele was the son of the late Colonel John Steele, of Woodford county, in this State, where he was born in the year 1806. For many years he lived in this county, where he was always regarded as a man of mark, character, enterprise, and influence. By his open frank, and manly bearing, as also by his bold, decided, and generous character, he attached to himself hosts of devoted friends, not only in this and his native county, Woodford, but in all this part of the State. He was quick, impulsive, generous, and fearless to the last degree, at all times true to his convictions and friendships, if at others somewhat warm and stern, in his resentments. Whatever his feelings or opinions at any time were, no man could mislead them. Both friend and foe could at all times place him, and this perfect sincerity, both in character and action, combined with the utmost intrepidity of spirit and strength of purpose, gave him a strong hold upon his personal friends, and enabled him to exert a marked influence over those with whom he associated. He was an ardent Southern man during the war, and in consequence of his ultra Southern views, was compelled to spend several years of forced exile in Canada. Only a few months ago we met him in this city, and little thought that we should so soon be called on to chronicle the sad intelligence of his death. But such is human life. While reason recognizes and submits to the unchanging decree, friendship and affection can but sorrow over the relentless blow whenever it falls.

**BALLOON ASCENSION** To day—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Prof. Loof Larp, who, during the siege of Paris, was in charge of the balloon services of France, and, since his arrival in this country, has made several successful trips from New York, up the Hudson, to Poughkeepsie, will make an ascension from the top of the Capital Hotel to-day, at 11 o'clock. The Professor proposes to go to Lexington, and he informs us that he has produced the art of steering a balloon to such perfection that he can reach there with accuracy in one hour and a quarter. The balloon—"City of Paris"—is light but strong, being made of oiled silk and provided with a simple but very effective steering apparatus, which gives the Professor complete control over it. The inflating gas used is pure hydrogen, affording capacity to transport three passengers besides the professor. We learn that several of our councilmen propose to take the trip, having been invited by the Professor, who bears the highest credentials. The ascension will take place promptly at 11, Captain McGill having kindly assented to the arrangement to start from the top of the Capital Hotel. A rare treat is in store for the curious.

**DISTRESSING CASUALTY**—A BOY KILLED BY HIS BROTHER.—It is our painful duty to record another fatal accident as the result of the indiscreet use of fire-arms. On yesterday two sons of Mr. F. Mitchell, who lives in this county, near the mouth of Glenn's creek—the elder about 13 and the younger about 7—having returned from school about one o'clock, the elder asked his mother to let him have the gun to shoot some ducks on the creek. She refused, and chided him, but the little fellow, intent upon the sport, by some means got possession of an old pistol, and procuring ammunition started out with his little brother duck hunting. It was a single-barreled pistol, without a trigger, and had been regarded as a harmless weapon. But the little fellows loaded it, and in some mysterious way it went off, and the younger of the brothers was shot, the ball entering his left breast and coming out near the right shoulder, causing his death in a few minutes.

**Two companies of the Fourth United States Infantry arrived here on the 30th, and went into camp in Mr. Norton's vacant lot, in South Frankfort, just below Dudley's saw-mill. Regimental Headquarters are in the building opposite the depot, once occupied by the Military Board, and latterly known as Watson's Hotel. The following are the officers of the command:**

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General F. F. Flint, commanding regiment.

Lieutenant George O. Webster, Adjutant.

Brevet Captain Thomas F. Quinn, 1st Lieutenant and acting Quartermaster.

Brevet Major and Captain W. S. Collier, commanding Company K.

Brevet Major and Captain W. H. Powell, commanding Company G.

Lieutenant Horace Neide.

Lieutenant Theodore E. True.

**A WONDERFUL NATURAL PHENOMENON**—One of the most remarkable curiosities we have seen in a long time is a horned frog, brought here by a soldier belonging to Company "G" of the 4th Infantry, which arrived here since our last. It is of a species peculiar to the plains near Fort Laramie, from which they have come, and has attracted the attention and curiosity of the learned in Louisville, as well as here. A large number of persons visited the camp yesterday to see it. Private Thomas Slocum is the fortunate owner of the phenomenon, and has, we learn, been offered a large sum for it, but declines to part with it, and takes pleasure in exhibiting it to all who wish to see it. It is certainly a rare curiosity in this latitude.

### REMARKABLE ENIGMA.

The following lines, written by a friend at our elbow, though they appear meaningless and without point, will bear a close study, and when fully understood will cause much wonder:

Ladies and gentlemen! Teddy O'Neal  
Opened a hole in the ice with his heel—  
Opened a very small hole in the ice  
For what, I believe, was a wicked device.

Larry McGrannahan coming to skate,  
In never a thought of his ultimate fate,  
Right up to the orifice went with a dash—  
Popped under the ice—this settled his hash;

And I, with a view to a similar trick,  
Under your feet am removing a brick—  
Open your eyes, for I swear by my soul,  
You all are in danger of finding a hole.

### AN IMPORTANT COUNTY ENTERPRISE—THE FRANKFORT AND FLAT CREEK TURNPIKE.

We publish in another column an article upon this road, taken from yesterday's issue of the Commonwealth. We fully endorse every thing said by our neighbor upon this subject, having heretofore expressed our opinion as to the great importance to the city of the extension of this road. It will penetrate an immense forest, almost at our very doors, and, while necessarily cheapening the cost of an article of such universal necessity as wood, will set up and develop the resources of what we might now characterize as almost a wilderness, within a few miles of the city, but which, with ordinary cultivation, will soon become an important element in its trade and business. We know of no project or improvement connected with either county or city now contemplated which holds out so favorable a prospect of advantage to both, or appeals so strongly to the support of our citizens, and we are more than pleased to learn that they have so universally manifested their appreciation of its importance, and expressed that appreciation in the almost unanimously-signed petition referred to. The popular expression in its favor could scarcely be more decided and unanimous than it is. To us, it seems that the council should consider it as conclusive upon the subject, and without further ado make the slight subscription asked, if for no higher reason, at least in deference to the great Democratic principle of submission, within the sphere of law, to the will of the people. The slight additional taxation required for the purpose will scarcely be felt by any one, and will be more than saved every year, as is well stated by the Commonwealth, to all tax-payers in the reduced cost of fuel alone.

**THE CONSTRUCTION** of only a few miles of this road has already reduced the cost of wood in our market from \$5 per cord, at which it was selling last year, to \$4, at which price it can readily be bought on the streets to-day, and will thus save to our citizens in this one article alone from five to ten thousand dollars the present year. Its further extension, if it does not actually reduce its cost below \$4 per cord, which is highly probable, will, at all events, prevent its advance to former figures, and thus undoubtedly be the source of an annual gain to our people of from five to ten thousand dollars, as, by the most careful estimates, it is computed that not less than from eight to ten thousand cords of wood are consumed in the city every year. Could ten thousand dollars be possibly invested in any other way so as to yield so large a return? for what is saved is virtually that much clearly gained; and in this light our people undoubtedly regard the proposition.

Mr. Wilson said he held in his hand a list of the victims of the murders and outrages committed in Kentucky during the last month of 1865, and the first month of 1866, and to this he invited the attention of Senators Davis and Stevenson. It appeared that in this time there were eighteen murders of freedmen, and two hundred and thirty-three cases of freedmen who had been maltreated without being killed, two white Union men were at the same time murdered, and four others assaulted, with intent to kill. It might be an interesting task for the two Senators from Kentucky to attempt to furnish a list of the offenders who had suffered death or imprisonment for these outrages, had there been a single case of punishment. The honorable Senators might argue from now to eternity, but they could not obtrude these facts.

Mr. Davis replied that many outrages were committed by negroes upon negroes. It was certainly true that such lawlessness had prevailed in Kentucky. Just after the war the soldiers of both armies were wandering about, plundering, and were seeking private vengeance, but now comparative quiet prevailed.

Mr. Stevenson said the only fault of the people of Kentucky was in refusing to believe in the superiority of the negro race. He read extracts from a speech delivered by the Senator from Indiana in 1865, opposing negro suffrage as dangerous to the country, and holding negroes to be unfit to wield the franchise, and that they should undergo a probationary period.

Mr. Morton proceeded to read from what he stated to be the official list of murders and outrages committed in Kentucky.

Mr. Stevenson inquired what official list he meant.

Mr. Morton replied it was the official record prepared by the Freedmen's Bureau. [Derivative language on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Stevenson—"We don't recognize the Freedmen's Bureau as authority in Kentucky."

Mr. Morton—"You don't recognize any authority; you don't allow negroes to testify; and if you could succeed in excluding all testimony it would be easy for you to prove Kentucky a law-abiding State."

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a resolution instructing the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy to report the amount and ownership of property seized since July 1st, 1861, for their departments, now disposed of, and the disposition and proceeds of sales of such property.

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Mr. Davis replied that it was well known that reconstruction could not be accomplished on white ballots; the white people of the South would not accept the situation.

Mr. Morton replied that it was well known that reconstruction could not be accomplished on white ballots; the white people of the South would not accept the situation.

Mr. Morton replied they did accept the situation they did abolish slavery, and never lifted their hands against the Government since, and any one who asserts the contrary asserts that which is not true." [General applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Morton had read an editorial from the Louisville Courier-Journal, denouncing the outrages and lawless bands, and blaming the Legislature for inaction. Mr. Morton said that he did not mean to say that lawlessness was universal among the Democratic party in Kentucky; the late Governor, and two Democratic Judges had done their duty, as had also one Democratic paper, the Courier-Journal, but forty were published in the State, but they were unable to influence the Democratic party in that State.

After a brief Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

**WANTED**—Sanord Goin wants 100 hands to set out maple trees.

**FOR SALE**—Free Lunch to-day, at 12 o'clock at Geo. Buh's Valley Saloon. Come one, Come all!

**JOB WORK** neatly executed at Kentucky Yeoman Office.

### FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

#### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

The House proceeded with the consideration of the Ku-Klux bill.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, speaking of the bill, said: "The bantling of the President, after a barbarous incubation, had been hatched, and was now before them, to destroy the rights of the States and people, and put into the hands of the President, unless the bill shall be killed here, omnipotent power everywhere. This bill would make the President dictator of the country and over the liberties of the people, and those who aided and abetted the bill would become more odious than the Ku-Klux despoilers of the South. The pretext for the passage of this bill was to afford an excuse for the cry of war, murder, and Ku-Klux, so as to divert the people from thinking of the extravagant class of legislation, and bonds, lands, and judgment the ladies especially have every confidence.

Attention is called to the notice of Grant Green, cashier of the Farmers' Bank, by which it will be seen that the annual meeting of the stockholders of that institution will be held on the 1st day of May.

Some seventy thousand barrel staves and hoop-poles have lately been received at Upper Blue Licks, from Morgan county. These will be manufactured into barrels for the transportation of Blue Lick water.

**FRANKFORT AND FLAT CREEK TURNPIKE ROAD.**

We have just been shown by Mr. Harvie, Pres-

ident of the above road, a petition signed by almost every leading citizen and tax-payer of the city, down to the most humble, and to which we have ourselves cheerfully subscribed, requesting the city council to subscribe \$2,000 to the capital stock of the said road on behalf of the city, a late act of the Legislature having authorized the subscription. It seems to us that this is the only possible question as to the wisdom and sound policy of this subscription, at this time, on the part of the city. The petition itself is one of, if not the most truly representative paper we have ever seen got up for any purpose whatever. It presents almost unanimous expression of the citizens of every class, trade, profession and degree of wealth, in favor of the proposition. At least four-fifths, if not nine-tenths of the property and taxation of the city is represented by the names attached; while in a purely numerical view, probably two thirds or more of the actual tax-payers have already signed it. If anything could in fact amount to a positive instruction upon such a subject to a representative body, such as the city council, it appears to us that this petition should certainly carry with it that weight, and be so treated by the council. But aside from any consideration that may be due to it as embodying the almost universal feeling of the entire community (property-holders, business men, and tax-payers of all grades) upon this subject, it can be indisputably shown that in the reduced cost of one article of universal use alone, viz: firewood, our citizens would annually save more than the entire amount of the subscription asked. In other words, aside from the many other incidental advantages to be derived from the extension of this road, and the probability that the stock itself will, in a year or so, yield a handsome dividend, the investment will, in the way we have indicated, yield to our people an annual return of from 150 to 200 per cent. on the original outlay. In short, it will be only the in-vestment of one dollar to-day to realize, through a different channel, from two to five to-morrow. In view of all the facts, the almost universal wish of the people that the subscription should be made, the great saving in the cost of fuel that will inevitably result from the extension of the road, and the increased impetus it must necessarily give to the general trade and business of the city, we sincerely hope that the council will promptly defer to the expressed will of the people in this matter, as embodied in the petition, and make on their behalf the sum of the subscription asked.

The House then adjourned.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

Senator Davis, of Kentucky, in his speech to-day, referring to the late E. M. Stanton, said: "A more lawless dictator was never in power than that same Secretary of War, and if justice had been dealt out to him in his lifetime for his crimes, he would have been hung a hundred times for murder, and put in the penitentiary ten thousand times for his crimes. [Senatorial.] He spoke in refutation of the charges of Sherman against peace and order in the South, and particularly in his own State. He defended the loyalty and law-abiding character of the people of Kentucky, and enumerated various grievances to which they had been subjected to at the hands of the General Government; among which was the refusal to make compensation to their owners for slaves enlisted in the army at the beginning of the war in Kentucky; Maryland and other loyal States, Congress had refused the appropriation of \$300 for each slave, and he believed the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) was among those who so voted.

Mr. Wilson said he held in his hand a list of the victims of the murders and outrages committed in Kentucky during the last month of 1865, and the first month of 1866, and to this he invited the attention of Senators Davis and Stevenson. It appeared that in this time there were eighteen murders of freedmen, and two hundred and thirty-three cases of freedmen who had been maltreated without being killed, two white Union men were at the same time murdered, and four others assaulted, with intent to kill.

It might be an interesting task for the two Senators from Kentucky to attempt to furnish a list of the offenders who had suffered death or imprisonment for these outrages, had there been a single case of punishment.

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## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

### Home Manners.

Good home manners, says a writer in Wood's Household Magazine, are the foundation and the superstructure of good manners everywhere else. The idea that it is of little moment how we behave at home, provided we are courteous and polite in company, is a radically wrong one. Persons often allow themselves to be ill-bred at home, thinking that they can put on good manners when they choose, and appear as well abroad as others; but, unconsciously, they are continually betraying themselves. Few things are so subservient on habit as those ever-occurring little propensities, graces, and amenities of social life which go to make up the well-bred man or woman. The expression, tone, carriage, manner, and language of years cannot be changed in a day, for some special occasion. The requisites of good manners are so multitudinous, it is impossible to give them all; and each, like the snow-flakes which form the avalanche, though important, is so minute in itself, that it is difficult to select any as "most essential." Good manners, at home and elsewhere, are but the outward manifestation of love, and that spirit "which suffereth long and is kind; which envieth not; vaunteth not itself; is not puffed up; doth not behave itself unseemly; seeketh not its own; is not easily provoked; thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity; beareth all things; believeth all things; hopeth all things; endureth all things."

The well-bred man and woman express by their manner that they regard the judgment, feelings, tastes, wishes, conveniences, and pleasures of others as highly as their own. They strive to avoid all habits which offend the tastes, all expressions which shock the sensibilities or wound the feelings of those about them, and all needless violations of the customs and conventionalities of society.

The following particulars will fall under and illustrate the above general principles:

1st. Avoid all expressions which tend to irritate, embarrass, mortify, or pain any member of the family.

2d. Never allude to any fault or failing, unless with the purpose to benefit, and then in private.

3d. Avoid sarcasm, bitter words, "sore" subjects, and reference to any personal deformity.

4th. Do not ridicule, nor hold the opinion of others in contempt.

5th. Give attention when addressed, and do not interrupt nor speak when another is talking.

6th. Never contradict.

7th. Never scold.

8th. Keep your temper.

9th. Never speak in loud or querulous tones, nor order in arbitrary or arrogant manner, child or servant.

10th. Use no slang phrases nor rude, disrespectful, profane, or inaccurate language.

11th. Never omit the "please" and "thank you," "good-night" and "good-morning," nor fail to gratefully acknowledge, by some word or look, every act of kindness and attention. These little words oil the harsh machinery of life wonderfully.

12th. Do not enter even your nearest relation's private room without knocking.

13th. Never slam the doors, sit in the windows, hum, whistle, or sing in the halls or passage; nor scream to persons out of windows and up stairways.

14th. Teach children to offer precedence to each other, and to their superiors, to avoid awkward positions and movements, and not to indulge in disagreeable or filthy personal habits, such as yawning, scratching the head, picking the nose, hawking, spitting on the floor, cleaning the nails in company, etc., etc.

15th. Hold the person and personal possessions of another sacred.

He who observes this rule will not tickle nor pinch, nor punch, nor poke his friend or brother; will not, unless he has special permission, open his letters, rummage his drawers, mark his books, finger his clothes, nor use his private property.

### How Nitro-Glycerine is Made.

This wonderful explosive was discovered in 1847, by an Italian named Soboro, but its practical application was made by Alfred Nobel, a Swedish engineer. The process by which it is made is thus described: Every one knows what glycerine is—a clear syrupy liquid, sweet to the taste and somewhat greasy to the touch. Its scope of employment ranges from the surgeon's dispensary to the lady's boudoir. Chemists term it trinitro alcohol, and it may be derived from fat or tallow by action of lime and sulphuric acid. Its properties are many and various, but as they have no bearing upon the subject we shall abstain from noticing them. If a quantity of nitric acid be added to twice its weight of sulphuric acid, glycerine be poured into this, and carefully stirred, the whole being surrounded by freezing mixture, we obtain that wonderful substance known as nitro-glycerine, which has more than ten times the explosive force of gunpowder. It forms on the surface as an oil of a pale yellow color, is perfectly inodorous, and has a sweet aromatic taste. It is poisonous whether taken internally or absorbed through the skin, and small doses of it produce distressing headaches. It does not explode when brought in contact with fire, and remains unchanged even when raised to a temperature of boiling water; but at about forty degrees Fahrenheit it becomes converted into an icy mass, which merely requires friction to develop all its explosive qualities.

### FARM FACTS AND FANCIES.

Every farmer should have a brand to mark his cattle and tools. It will save its cost often.

It seems reasonable that a laboring horse should have a room to lie in at night, where he can turn over and shift about.

Don't live another year without a tool room. It will save hours of vexatious search for tools and shovels, that should be ready without a moment's delay.

If new tools, unpainted, are soaked with raw linseed oil, they will work easier and last longer. Why don't manufacturers do it by the wholesale?

If your colts are hard to get into the barn after their daily exercise, let them find a few oats in their manger after coming in, and that trouble is over.

It is claimed that rats may be prevented from gnawing harness by mixing with the oil applied a little cayenne pepper, say a teaspoonful to the quart.

Two dollars a day for a farm hand makes it important that he should have good tools to work with. They cost considerable. Insist that he uses them for the purpose for which they are made.

The reason why the horse rubs off his blanket at night is, that the girt hurts him. Have it padded and looser, and fasten the blanket partly under the breast, and perhaps by a crupper.

A Lowell gardener is marketing a fine lot of lettuce raised under glass, but without other heat than the sun's. At night, and during the coldest weather he covers the beds with thick straw matting; the plants occasionally freeze, but he understands how to thaw them without injury, and they go on growing again.

A recent visitor to a Texas jail, who asked a negro what brought him there, was told, "Two ob de State perlice." And when he asked further if drunkenness had not something to do with it, the negro replied, promptly, "Yes, sir, they was bof drunk."

A candidate for the position of school-teacher in Kansas, recently replied to a question by one of the examiners, "Do you think the world is round or flat?" by saying, "Well some think one way and some another, and I'll teach round or flat, just as the parents please."

What do you often drop and never stop to pick up? A hint.

### IN MEDICINE.

#### IN MEDICINE PURITY IS THE FIRST CONSIDERATION.

### DR. W. H. HALL, MANSION BLOCK.

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK and Cincinnati a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., which, for purity and price, he deems competition.

—Alas Ladies and Gentlemen's

TOILET ARTICLES, COMBS, RUBBER and BUFFALO HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, INFANT BRUSHES, SHAVING BRUSHES, and TOOTH BRUSHES.

French Extracts for the Handkerchief, TOILET SOAPS, PORT MONEYS POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES, PURE OLD WHISKY, WINES, and BRANDY

For Medicinal and Family use.

Physicia's Prescriptions Compound w. th Care.

May 3-1f

### VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE OF 12 ROOMS, on Market and Wilkinson Streets, including the residence a store room 40 by 20, and two stories high, with a two-story stable attached. Enquire at

R. A. BRAWNER,  
Frankfort.

June 28-1f

### NEW STYLES, REDUCED PRICES.

### MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

For Parlors, Drawing-Rooms, Libraries, Churches, Sunday Schools, Lodges, &c.

The most popular and widely used of large musical instruments. Elegant as Furniture; suitable for secular and sacred music, not requiring tuning or repair. FIFTY ST. LIES, at \$50, \$60, \$125, \$150, \$160, \$175, \$200 to \$2,000 each.

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or other highest premiums, for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY, in Europe and America, including the first-class medal at the

### PARIS EXPOSITION.

NEARLY 1,000 MUSICIANS

including a majority of THE MOST EMINENT IN AMERICA, and many in Europe, have given written opinions that they

EXCEL ALL OTHERS.

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NEW STYLES AND REDUCED PRICES this month. AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with elegant illustrations from photographs and full information, sent free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, 155 Broadway, N. Y., or 134 St. Boston.

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### COAL! COAL!

### KENTUCKY RIVER COAL,

AND ALL OTHER KINDS ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT LOW MARKET RATES.

PHIL. LEE.

MACKLIN & BRAWNER.

July 1-1f

### DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

NO. 6, Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES AND STATE COURTS held in the city of Louisville, except Jefferson Circuit Court; in the Courts of the circuit and State District Courts at Frankfort.

For prompt and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

July 1-1f

### DANIEL BOONE DISTILLERY,

Frankfort, Ky.

LEWIS CASTLEMAN, Proprietor

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND COPPER WHISKY of his own manufacture,

from two years old down, which he offers for sale to the trade on reasonable terms for cash.

Aug 15-1f

### A. G. BRAWNER

### Contractor and Builder

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL CONTRACT for furnishing, making, and laying brick, curbing, paving, &c. Orders solicited at the office of the said contractor.

Frankfort, Ky.

Aug 1-1f

### CLASSICAL SCHOOL

I SHALL open a Classical School on Main Street

in the house known as the Campbell House

on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1870.

All the ordinary branches of an English education will be taught, besides the Latin, Greek, French, and German languages, and mathematics far enough to fit for college. I have a good library of books for the use of my students.

I have satisfactory credentials, which will be happy to show to any person who may feel an interest in such matters.

tuition for 40 weeks, seventy-five dollars (\$750), payable monthly or quarterly in advance.

W. M. THURMOND.

P. S. I. am glad to teach a night class if get on enough to pay for the trouble.

Sept 27-1f

### CLASSICAL SCHOOL

FARM FACTS AND FANCIES.

Every farmer should have a brand to mark his cattle and tools. It will save its cost often.

It seems reasonable that a laboring horse

should have a room to lie in at night, where he can turn over and shift about.

Don't live another year without a tool room. It will save hours of vexatious search for tools and shovels, that should be ready without a moment's delay.

If new tools, unpainted, are soaked with raw linseed oil, they will work easier and last longer. Why don't manufacturers do it by the wholesale?

If your colts are hard to get into the barn

after their daily exercise, let them find a few oats in their manger after coming in, and that trouble is over.

It is claimed that rats may be prevented

from gnawing harness by mixing with the oil

applied a little cayenne pepper, say a teaspoonful to the quart.

A recent visitor to a Texas jail, who

asked a negro what brought him there, was

told, "Two ob de State perlice."

And when he asked further if drunkenness had not something to do with it, the negro replied, promptly,

"Yes, sir, they was bof drunk."

What do you often drop and never stop to pick up? A hint.

Aug 22-1f

### FOR SALE.

### A Comfortable House and Lot

ON THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND Washington street; the lot fronts 50 feet on Washington street, and 200 feet on Broadway, extending to Long Lane. Also

### A GOOD BUILDING LOT,

fronting 55 feet on Broadway, and 100 feet on Long Lane, both corner lots. For terms apply to L. A. THOMAS.

Jan 13-1f

### HORSE and JACK bills printed at Yeoman Office.

Aug 22-1f

What do you often drop and never stop to pick up? A hint.

Aug 22-1f

### FOR SALE.

### A Comfortable House and Lot

ON THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND Washington street; the lot fronts 50 feet on Washington street, and 200 feet on Broadway, extending to Long Lane. Also

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Jan 13-1f

### LOWEST PRICES.

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